OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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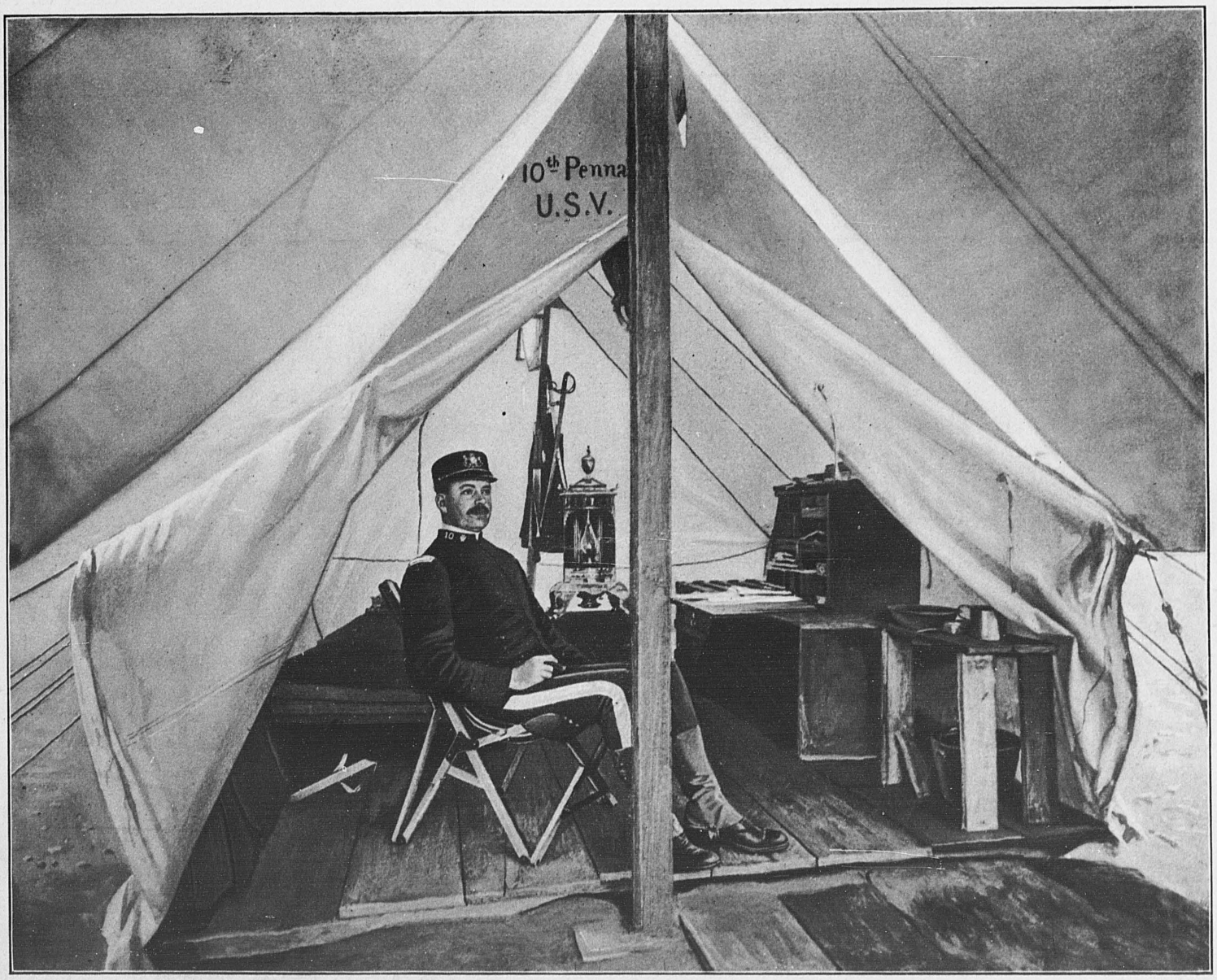

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES E. BARNETT

Tenth Regiment Penna. Volunteer Infantry

Right Training is Better than Riches—School Motto

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The Porto Rican Campaign of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

By H. A. ARNOLD, Late First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

WHO CAN sing the glory of a bloodless campaign? The prevalent opinion of the soldier's life is that it is made up entirely of marches to meet the enemy and battles to rout, kill or capture him. The inquisitive stranger asks "how many battles were you in?" To your truthful answer, "not any," he says "oh!" and immediately shows by his indifferent expression that all interest in you and your recital is lost.

There are gradations even in misfortune. The volunteer who got no farther than Camps Alger and Thomas, envies those who reached Tampa. Those at Tampa cast longing eyes at more fortunate comrades who accompanied General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico; while we of the Porto Rican campaign, who smelled no Spanish powder, sigh because it was not our privilege to share in the dangers and glory of San Juan Hill.

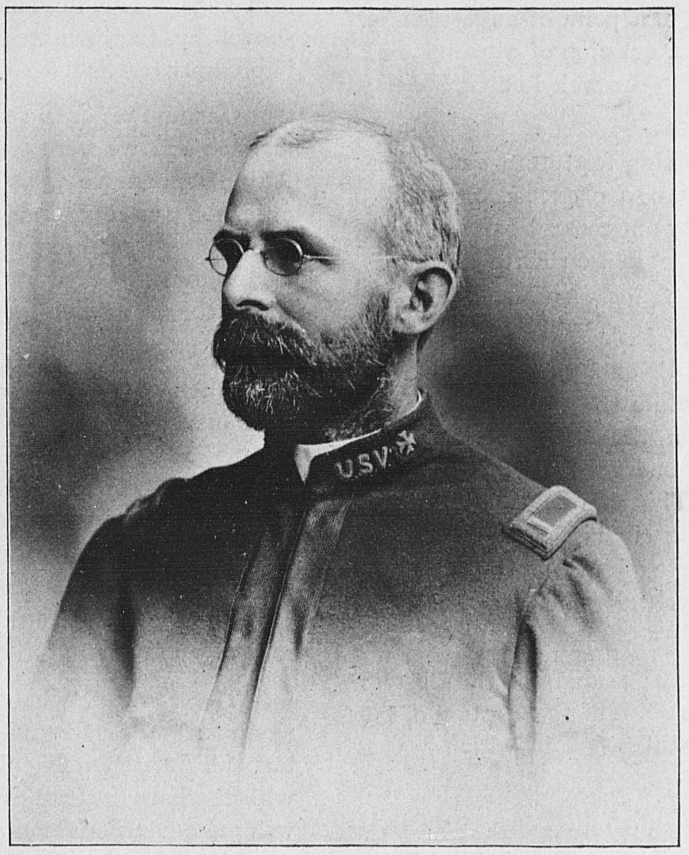
Our consolation is that we were in our country's service, that fidelity does not consist alone in fighting and that "they also serve who only stand and wait."

Back in the 60's, in boyish treble, we rattled off that unmelodious though popular song

"I'm Captain Jenks of the
Horse Marines,
I feed my horse on pork and
beans,"

little thinking that in the 90's we would become Horse Marines, and as "Captain Jones' boys" march over eleven hundred miles of water to Porto Rico, only to take an equally wet march of fifteen hundred miles back again.

The previous marches of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry were from Mt. Gretna to Camp Alger, thence to Newport News, West Virginia, where they were encamped on the banks of the James River. Wonderful are the changes wrought by the hand of time. Armed men, a generation ago, had pitched their tents on the banks of this same James River. Some wore the blue and some the gray, and deadly strife caused each to feel the other's blow. The most visionary prophet of those days could not have forseen the son of our *hero of Appomatox* camping on Virginia soil, and those who had worn the gray yielding him cheerful obedience with those who had as cheerfully obeyed the father.



LIEUTENANT H. A. ARNOLD.

My ancestors fought to secure our country's independence, my father gave his services when it was imperilled by civil war, hence it was a proud moment for me when I was mustered in as a volunteer by Captain Rockefeler, who at the same time administered the oath to a young man who gave his name Albert Sydney Johnson, of Kentucky.

Long service, fidelity to duty, experience in the civil war and manifest efficiency were recognized in the merited appointment of Major C. S. W. Jones, formerly Captain of the Sheridan Troop, as commander of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Our transport, the Manitoba, reached Newport News Wednesday, August 3, and slaves never worked harder than we did until it was ready for sea Friday afternoon.

Unable to get our horses aboard Thursday, we spent the night in the mule sheds of the stock yard. We were dead tired, and with our saddles for pillows we lay between the rows of horses and secured a much-needed rest despite whistling, shifting engines that noisily passed unceasingly by us all night long. The only unfortunate was Lieutenant Major of the Governor's Troop who lay next to me. A horse opposite would persist in backing onto him, and after trampling his shoulder and side in disobedience of his repeated stentorian command to "get up there," finally provoked this very patient officer into saying something which sounded like "jam fool of a horse." During the mirth occasioned by his remarks, he gathered up his pillow and spent the balance of the night among the jimson weeds and tin cans of an adjoining dump. When morning broke, we learned that the source of his discomfiture was Captain Ott's horse "Billie." The captain being of a forgiving nature, no charges were preferred.

At 6 o'clock Friday, August 5, we started for Porto Rico with 700 men, 700 animals, 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef and much other Commissary, Quarter-Master's and Ordnance supplies aboard. The relative government value of the cargo being shown by the beef going into cold storage, the mules on the airy upper deck, the horses having the two next decks and the men being quartered down still further in the vitals of an iron boat in a tropical sea.

Water is a wonderful pacifier. If hot enough, it will cause the bull dog to release his grip. It reduced our warlike spirit to lamblike meekness, and the subdued sons of Mars were content with the pacific occupation of feeding fishes, some showing great solicitude for the denizens of the deep. The beneficial effect of the voyage was early manifested, and aside from sea sickness but little other trouble required attention.

Early in the morning of August 10, a dim haze in the distance, hardly distinguishable from the fog banks that obscure the horizon, was pronounced by the ship's officers to be the North coast of Porto Rico. Our transport turns her nose due West until Mona channel is reached, when we again take a Southerly course past Mona Island, once the honeycombed nest of daring buccaneers. After rounding Cape Rojo we turn due East, passing Guanica, the scene of the first fighting, so closely that we can see people on the shore. Ponce harbor is reached at noon.

As we passed along the Southern coast of this most beautiful emerald island, with conical mountain peak succeeding mountain peak until swallowed up in the distance, the scene of entrancing beauty, quite as much as the eager anticipation of a prospect of early participation in the more exciting features of military life caused eyes to sparkle and pulses to quicken.

Personal baggage is packed and all arrangements made for a speedy debarkation. Three miles from shore our engines slacken their speed. No pilot comes to guide us through the channel into the harbor, and bitter fate decrees that we shall ground amidship on an uncharted coral reef. Like the wail of a lost spirit our siren is sounded for help, which does not reach us until after dark, in the person of a little naval fire cracker who bluntly relieves Captain Gates of command of the boat,

makes the air blue and the water muddy, keeps up a commotion until after midnight and departs, leaving us in a worse position than before. All day of the 11th we watched the storms chasing each other over the mountains, six or eight being in view at one time. As evening came on the sea had a peculiar swell that lifted the boat and dropped her heavily on the bar as she swung like a see-saw. Dark clouds obscure the heavens off toward Barbadoes and cause our ship's officers to give close attention to the barometer. Night closes down without supper, for the cooks cannot work in the galley, nor can dishes be kept on the table. Signals are flashing ashore and between the war vessels in the harbor. Of a sudden we are almost blinded by the glaring, powerful search light of the Columbia, whose dragon eyes are to rest on our boat until morning comes. At 10 o'clock lights emerge from the darkness and come bobbing over the water. Presently we discern them to be borne by steam launches from the war vessels, each towing a whale boat. They were sent by order of General Miles to take all men off the Manitoba except a detail to look after live-stock.*

Mounting a broncho is dead easy compared with a trip down rope ladders or the ship's ladder with a blanket roll, carbine and sabre in one hand and the other only at liberty during the difficult passage to the small boat that sinks four or five feet below the "Horse Marine," to rise on the next wave and bid fair to crush him against the vessel's side.

Off we go in the darkness over billows that threaten to overturn the launch, and finally we bring up along the still darker side of the gunboat Annapolis, up whose cleater ladder we clamber with difficulty.

We were evidently sent to the Annapolis in order that we might try the strength of our Kahki uniforms. The deck was hot, the joints were pitched, and our hot bodies melted that pitch to a point of adhesiveness. If we got tired and attempted to turn, it was a question of nip and tuck between the deck and the uniform. Thanks to the well known honesty of army contractors, Kahki came off victorious.

Our stomachs were also undergoing a training for future exigencies. Not much dinner, no supper, and before we have a chance at the coffee, thoughtfully prepared for us in the morning by our comrades of the navy, lighters are alongside, and at 8 o'clock we first set foot on Porto Rican soil.

We landed at the dock facing the Custom House which had been turned into a general headquarters. Customs duties for the time were given little consideration. General Miles and Colonel Greenleaf, his chief surveyor, occupied the second story front, while the ground floor was given over to the National Relief Commission, the Military Post Office and a Money Exchange, where we gave away one good American Dollar for two good for nothing Porto Rican *pesos*. This rate held also at other exchanges in Playa and Ponce until after the signing of the Protocol, when the bottom dropped out of Spanish sovereignty and the rate of exchange singularly *advanced*, and we only received one dollar and sixty-five cents Porto Rico for "*one dol Americano.*"

The harbor front was an architectural study; aside from the Custom House the most interesting buildings were the office of the Captain of the Port, an old ship chandlery, and an old Spanish fort in which was a cannon bearing the significant date 1776.

The plaza around the Catholic church at Playa du Ponce furnished the first camp ground for the Pennsylvania Cavalry, also for Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Artillery. This plaza was an exemplification of nature unadorned, for it was destitute of tree or bush, and the little remaining grass had been rejected by the chickens, cattle and razor-backed hogs that disputed possession with us.

Orders received upon reporting our arrival to General Miles would have sent us to join General Wilson and the gallant 16th Pennsylvania beyond Coamo, where the Spanish were making a good resistance from the advantage of a higher elevation, had it not been for that unfortunate episode before mentioned, the grounding of our transport. As it was we spent nine days in our first camp with no protection from the elements except that afforded by a few shelter tents. Four inches of water fell the last night, and the filth of centuries soaked everything the men possessed. This and subsequent rains made picture taking difficult and uncertain, for shutters would stick and rolls of films acquired an adhesiveness that defied all efforts at separation, or yielded unsatisfactory results when placed in the developing bath.

*As this account is being written, August 10, 1899, I am in receipt of the first brief news of a devastating hurricane which swept over Porto Rico, causing the loss of thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property. It was just such a storm we feared one year ago.

The results of unsanitary living in home camps, on shipboard and at Playa du Ponce now began to be manifested. A deep interest in our welfare prompted Dr. Garcia, the Port Physician, whose residence faced our Playa camp, to say: "*Mucha agua, mucha calor, soldado mucha mal;*" and his words came true, for heavy rains and intense heat without adequate protection or sanitary surroundings did make the soldiers very sick. The condition of almost every man in the command can be described as follows:—general aching, most pronounced in the head and back; fever, a temperature of 104° and over being quite common; heavily coated tongue; diarrhœa; and an irritable cough from a throat showing unmistakably the infectious nature of the malady. One officer and seven men were sent to the Military Hospital at Ponce from this camp, and others heroically pulled themselves together and held out until we went into camp in the hill country.

At the close of one of these days of waiting, a small group of irrepressible spirits gathered in front of Senor Gonzales' residence and began singing. Their numbers were augmented as they ran through the familiar melodies until hundreds joined in the singing and swelled the volume of sound as from our lips and hearts issued those familiar words:

"Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring."

The spirit of this hymn was communicated to Senora Gonzales and her daughters, who added zeal to the music by enthusiastically waving American flags. The influence of music to dispel despondency was clearly shown by the brightened countenances of the participants in that impromptu concert.

Our first order to report to General Wilson was subsequently countermanded and we were ordered to report to General Henry at Utuado via Adjuntas, and we went into camp on the road to Adjuntas, when this order too was countermanded. This march would have taken us over the fine military road extending fifteen kilometers out from Ponce, and the balance of the way would have been through the wildest mountain passes, where the only means of conveying baggage would have been by horses or pack mules.

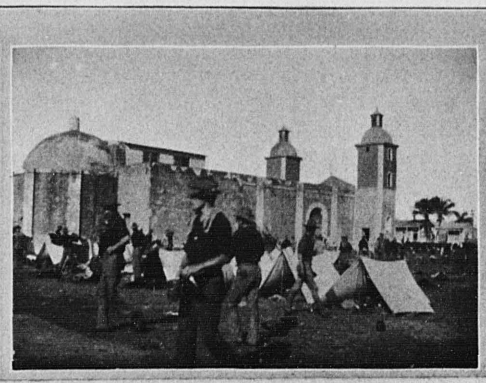
Much of interest might be written about Ponce, it being the most populous city on the island. Magazine writers have described its beautiful "*plaza deliciosa*," having in its centre a picturesque Arabian Kiosk, and at one end the large cathedral and odd fire house backed up against each other. Facing the plaza was the Municipal Building where the Mayor, Senor Colon, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus it is said, administered justice to refractory natives. Ponce possesses the only Protestant church on the island. This was located near the suburban residence of General Miles.

The Quartel, where the 25th Infantaria had been garrisoned, was again occupied by Spanish soldiers to the number of about two hundred, but the American flag floats over the building and the guard is armed with the Krag instead of the Mauser. An examination of these prisoners was quite instructive, enabling one to institute a comparison between the materials of which the two armies were made.

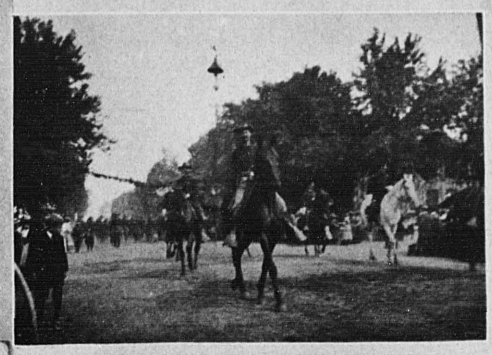
The large Civil Hospital suffered severely during the recent hurricane. The Military Hospital, beautifully located upon the mountain side, was crowded with hundreds of our boys, and from its doors military funerals issued daily. The hospital ships carried several loads of sick and wounded from this building, and some, like Major Smith, late Surgeon of the First Regiment, never reached American soil alive.

My hospital at camp was full during our entire stay there, some men were sick in quarters while others bravely fought disease while performing every required duty. Despite the hardships endured, there was no mortality among the troops under my care, all lived to return to their homes, and as far as I know none subsequently died from causes referable to the campaign. It is with considerable pride that I make this statement for it stands almost without a counterpart.

Our camp beyond Ponce was ideal until a cloudburst in the mountains caused the creek near us to rise with startling suddenness, and in ten minutes three feet of water was running through our tents. Patients were hurriedly carried to higher ground; medicines and instruments thrown



Playa du Ponce. Catholic church around which were encamped Sheridan troop, Governor's troop, Batteries A and C, U. S. V., August 10th to 20th, 1898. View showing Sheridan troop in foreground and Battery C in background.



Tyrone, Pa., September 20, 1898. Parade—Sheridan troop picnic day.

Street scene in Ponce. Dynamite guns on their way to the front.

Playa du Ponce. Senor Gonzales' yard in which cooking was done for Sheridan troop. Governor's Troop and Battery C lined up for mess.

into the ambulance; personal baggage and horse equipments rescued horses and mules gotten out of the flood and canvas abandoned until the next morning.

The unsanitary condition brought about by the inundation necessitated the selection of a new camp ground farther up the mountains, but just as we were about to effect the removal, orders came to break camp, turn in all government property and board the transport Mississippi, with New York as our destination.

We left Ponce September 3, reaching Jersey City September 10. The troops were furloughed for sixty days, at the conclusion of which Captain Miller, with the utmost suavity, retired us to private life with the memorable words, "You are mustered out. Here is your discharge."

I am well aware that this article is utterly destitute of military lessons, but my apology is that aside from the retention of organization, and the discipline of the march and the camp, there was little else of military character about the Porto Rico campaign of the Pennsylvania cavalry, as compared with drill, manœuvre and dress parade so essential to the Summer camp in the National Guard. We fought no battles, yet we had the soldier's fare and hardships. The command was well officered, and being made up of excellent material it possessed the spirit and disposition to do as valorous deeds as were done by others, who, more fortunate in opportunity, will have their praises sung in history for all time. We did our best, more than that none can do.

1831-1899.

VETERAN CORPS, EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, DUQUESNE GREYS, N. G. P., PITTSBURG.

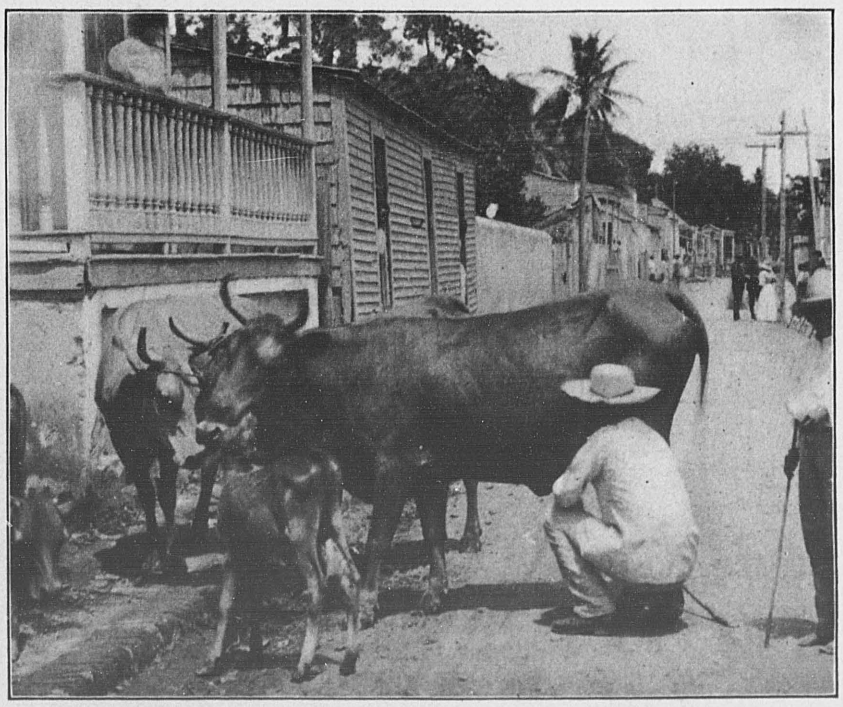
HEADQUARTERS: ARMORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, DIAMOND ST. AND OLD AVE.

The object of this Corps is to keep alive the pride and interest, felt by each ex-member of the old Duquesne Greys, and Eighteenth Regiment, in the present organization, and to help and encourage those now serving the State, in, and perpetuating the history of, the organization, whose entire history in the past has been most honorable, under all circumstances. From September 5th, 1831, the record of service in two wars as U. S. Volunteers, and over sixty-eight years under the blue flag of Pennsylvania, through the riots at Pittsburg and Scranton, in 1877; complimented as the only command that saved the State from a complete rout; the only command whose ranks were never broken from the first call into service, until ordered home after eight weeks in the field.

In the riots in the coke regions of Westmoreland county, in 1891, where it served both at Mt. Pleasant and Scottdale for ten days, reporting for duty, six hours after receiving the first order from the Governor; to Homestead, in 1892, where it was chosen from the entire force of the State, to first enter the town and lead the way, serving until ordered home. The distinction with which it served in the battles of the Mexican War and the War of Rebellion, are matters of history.

With one of its first companies, Major General James S. Negley, Adjutant General R. C. Drum and General Eakin, late Quartermaster General U. S. A., received their first practical military training. Of the soldiers who sprang from this company and rose to the grade of officers, four colonels, two majors, three captains and four lieutenants were killed in action.

In the peaceful walks of life this organization has represented the



STREET SCENE, PORTO RICO.

State, and the city of Pittsburg at the inaugurations of five presidents in the past twenty years, visiting the city of Philadelphia on the occasion of the Centennial in 1876, 1883, 1887, and the dedication of Washington's monument in 1897; New York at the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial, 1889, and the dedication of General U. S. Grant's tomb in 1897. Also taking part in every demonstration at home for the interest of the city of Pittsburg and county of Allegheny.

Whether at home or abroad, under all conditions, in the presence of danger, or in the most severe weather, representing its city and State with honor and credit, while it stands at all times ready to uphold the law of the State, and to protect all citizens in their rights under the Constitution, when ordered.

OFFICERS 1899—Commander, L. T. Brown; Junior Vice Commander, Frank G. Paulson; Senior Vice Commander, Louis T. Brown.

STAFF—John P. Penney, Adjutant; Wm. C. Connelly, Jr., Quartermaster; John M. Robb, Judge Advocate; Dr. Thomas L. Hazzard, Surgeon; Samuel W. Harper, Color Bearer.

Duquesne Greys participated at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Pueblo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino Del Rey, Chapultepec.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any ex-member of the Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Duquesne Greys, National Guard of Pennsylvania, of good character, who has received or is entitled to receive an honorable discharge for service in the Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Duquesne Greys, prior to 1878, or who has served for a period of five (5) years since 1878 shall be entitled to active membership in the Veteran Corps Eighteenth Regiment, Duquesne Greys, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Members of the Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Duquesne Greys, in good standing, whose period of service has exceeded five (5) years, are eligible to election as members of the Corps, but cannot, while in active service, be elected or appointed to any office in the Corps, nor vote at any election, until one (1) year after honorable discharge.

All members of the Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Duquesne Greys, National Guard of Pennsylvania, who have enlisted in the United States Volunteers (or Regulars) shall upon their return, with an honorable discharge from said service, be eligible as members of the Veteran Corps.

Copy of Report received by Captain Muckle from Navy Department and Forwarded to Adjutant General, August 14, '99.

COPY.

U. S. S. PRAIRIE,
League Island, Pa.
July 8, 1899.

Sir:

1. In obedience to your order of the 6th ultimo, the Board has the honor to make the following report of inspection of the U. S. S. Shearwater at Philadelphia, Pa., July 5th:

2. The hull is in good condition and well painted except in places which have been neglected on account of the difficulty of access. These places are forward in bilges containing water tanks, under the boiler, and aft where wooden flooring cannot be raised. The forward bilge contains small amount of water, and there is small drip from stern tube into after bilge. Decks and deck houses are in good condition.

3. The engine and all auxiliary machinery is in excellent condition, and in good adjustment. The boiler is in very good condition, except that space between tubes should be cleared of soot and ashes.

4. No repairs or stores are required.

5. Four enlisted men are employed on board, and judging from the condition at time of inspection, they are efficient in performance of duty.

Very respectfully,
F. K. Hill, Lt., U. S. N.,
R. H. Chappell, Ensign, U. S. N.,
F. L. Purvey, Naval Cadet, U. S. N.

To the Commanding Officer, U. S. S. Prairie.

The following is the report of the Board of Officers of the U. S. S. Prairie, consisting of S. H. Griffith, Surgeon U. S. N.; Wm. Truxton, Lieutenant U. S. N., and F. K. Hill, Lieutenant U. S. N., on the officers and men of the Naval Force of Pennsylvania in reference to Drill and Instruction on the U. S. S. Prairie from July 8, to July 15, inclusive, and forwarded to Harrisburg by Captain Muckle, dated August 1, 1899:

1. That the professional ability of the enlisted force is fair.

2. That the general physique is very good.

3. That the discipline is good.

4. That the efficiency and manner of performing duty of the officers is as follows:

	Efficiency.	Manner.
Gartley, A., Commander, - - - -	Good.	Good.
Mitcheson, J. M., Lieutenant-Commander,	Fair.	Good.
Smith, H. H., Lieutenant, J. G., - -	Fair.	Good.
Rodgers, W. T., Lieutenant, J. G., - -	Fair.	Fair.
Sailor, J., Surgeon, - - - - -	Very Good.	Good.
Taylor, R. L., Paymaster (Lt. J. G.), -	Good.	Good.
Tucker, F. J., Ensign, - - - -	Good.	Good.
Russell, A. W., Jr., Ensign, - - -	Good.	Good.
Wanamaker, H., Ensign, - - . -	Good.	Good.

5. That the marks assigned to the various drills are:

A.	Signals, - - - - -	Fair.
B.	Pistols, - - - - -	Fair.
C.	Infantry Tactics, - - -	Good.
D.	Sword Exercise, - - - -	O.
E.	Setting up Exercise, - - -	Good.
F.	Great Gun Exercise, - - -	Good.
G.	Navigation, - - - - -	Very Good.

Captain Muckle expressed the following opinion on the report:

A careful analysis of the report, considering the fact that the officers and men are civilians, and their private business only allowing them to devote about three hours a week to this work, and that our drill ship and ordnance (except revolvers) were ancient and antiquated, and only since the first of the year have we been modernized by new ship, ordnance and a complete nautical library furnished by the Navy Department, I think the officers and men made an exceptionally good record, and if they are allowed, as in the regular service, from one to three months to "shake down," you would find them equal to the regulars.

NOTES FROM NEW JERSEY.

The non-commissioned officer's chevrons will be worn point down, those upon the coat will be above the elbow; those upon the overcoat will be below the elbow, with the point one-half inch above the cuff.

To indicate service in war a diagonal half-chevron of gold lace, one-half inch wide, with piping on each side of the stripe, one-eighth inch wide, of cloth of same color as the arm of service in which the soldier earned the right to wear it, and will be worn by enlisted men on both sleeves of the coat. The chevrons to indicate State service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn next to the cuff, one above the other, in the order in which they were earned, one-fourth inch distance between them.

New Jersey has adopted the United States Army device for the cap fronts. The words "New Jersey" appearing in small Gothic letters embroidered in silver within the scroll.

COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM.

COLONEL THEODORE E. WEIDERSHEIM

Commander of the Veteran Corps of the First Infantry, is one of the best known retired officers in the State.

He was elected in command of the Veteran Corps, April 19, 1893, which is the Anniversary Day of the Regiment. His original commission dates back to September 26, 1878. He was a Private, Company E., Grey Reserves, August 18, 1862; Private, D, First Regiment, May 11, 1868; Corporal, May, 1869; Sergeant, 1872; 1st Sergeant, 1873; 2d Lieutenant, November 24, 1873; Captain, February 7, 1876; re-elected September 27, 1883. He was also Corporal, Company F, 32d Regiment, Pa. Militia, June, 1863, to August 1st, 1863.

SURGICAL HINTS.

1. Whenever you suspect the presence of severe internal injuries, never allow the patient to get up and go about very soon. It is always of great importance to secure as long a period of rest and quiet as possible.

2. In bony ankylosis there is no pain in voluntary efforts of motion; in fibrous ankylosis there is. In the first, if the physician tries passive motion, the pain is only where his fingers compress the part; in the latter there is pain all over the joint.

3. In any of the forms of chronic superficial inflammation of the tongue it is unwise to use caustics. These agents commonly increase the irritation, such cases showing marked tendencies toward malignant development, and must always be carefully watched.

4. Never treat a severe burn on the flexor part of the joint without applying an appropriate splint to prevent as much as possible the occurrence of contraction. The need of skin grafting is especially great in all burns where the result of contraction would be deformity or disability.

5. In dislocations at the shoulder joint, a rapid test consists in applying a straight ruler to the acromion process of the scapula and the external condyle of the humerus. If it touches both joints at the same time there is dislocation, for normally the deltoid prominence prevents this.

6. In young people complaining of pains and swelling in the neighborhood of a joint, especially about the long bones, examine very carefully to see whether the trouble is in the joint. If it affects the bone itself, the chances are in favor of malignant rather than arthritic trouble. If malignant the development is usually rapid. There are usually glandular enlargements. The tumor is uneven in density, the superficial veins increase fast, and the pain is more or less constant and of a shooting nature.

7. To remove blood from the hands use soap only after washing in plain water.

8. Sweeping and dusting should not be done just before an operation. Cover possible dust collections with wet sheets.

9. In amputations loose muscles retract more than those attached to bone. Hence sever the loose muscles first, so that the ends may be of equal length.

10. If the wound is clean leave it alone; the best surgeons apply but one dressing.

11. Wash out the nasal passages before giving ether to subjects of catarrh.

12. Scalp wounds, if large, should be stitched, but stitches should be removed early.

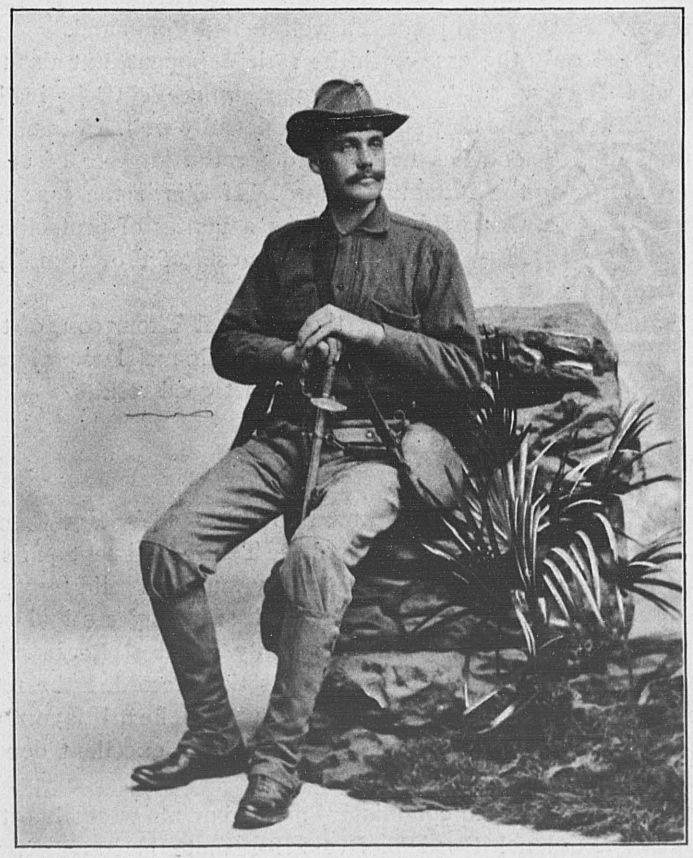
13. In felon, find out if the bone is attacked. Amputation of the terminal phalanx is best delayed until the septic process is overcome.

14. In frost bite do not amputate early. Use thorough asepsis, and maintain the patient's strength.—*International Journal of Surgery.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate Howard L. Calder.

Lieutenant-Colonel Calder entered the State service as a private of Company A of the Twelfth Infantry, May 31, 1884, on June 11, 1888, he served in the ranks of Company D, Eighth Infantry, on July 12, 1890, was appointed Sergeant-Major on the Third Brigade Staff and was appointed Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade Staff, June 8, 1895. On June 26, 1896, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate on General Snowden's Staff.

His record during the Spanish-American War is as follows: Company I, Fourth Regiment P. V. I. Mustered in June 30, 1898, mustered out November 16, 1898. Recruited from Dauphin, Perry, Cumberland and Franklin Counties. Captain, Howard L. Calder; First Lieutenant, John Barclay Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Henry M. Stine. Regiment assigned to Second Brigade (Gen. Hain); First Division (Gen. Wilson); First Army Corps (Gen. Brooke). Participated in expedition to Porto Rico under Major-General Miles. The company was detailed as Provost Guard immediately on landing August 5, 1898, and Captain Calder assigned as Acting Provost Marshal of the port of Arroyo, base of right wing of General Brooke's Army. Continued on Provost Guard duty during landing of army and unloading of supplies. After peace protocol joined regiment at Guayama. Marched to Ponce, 48 miles, August 27-28, 1898. Sailed on transport Chester, September 1, 1898. Arrived in New York harbor, September 6, 1898. Died of disease in Guayama, P. R., Arthur Baker, private, Dauphin County; in Brooklyn Hospital, Walter E. Wise, private, Perry County.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CALDER.

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THE SUGGESTION in the last issue of the Journal regarding reduced rate transportation for National Guard Officers by the several Railroad Companies, seems to meet with general approval and we hope to be able to shape the matter in such a way that a representative Committee of the several organizations will wait upon the Officials of the Railroads and present the case in a proper manner.

THE 18th Infantry (DuQuesne Greys), paraded a remarkably fine Regiment on August 27th presenting a twenty file front. It has been remarked that there is room for improvement in this organization, which is very true, and if the Citizen's Committee will get together and construct a suitable Armory for these soldiers, it will be but a question of a short time when they will present a well-drilled Command.

This is not only the case with the 18th Regiment, but also the 14th Infantry and Battery "B." Their quarters are entirely inadequate. Under present conditions they show up wonderfully well. We understand that a fund of $160,000 has been raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable Armory for the Pittsburg Guard. If this is the case why not push the matter to a successful finish? As a matter of protective insurance the vast corporations and business interests of the "Smoky City" demand such a structure

We would respectfully suggest that Colonel Thompson, of the 14th Infantry, with his great executive abilities and financial experience, take the leadership in this movement and we predict good results.

THE First Infantry never appeared to better advantage than on the occasion of the reception tendered the Tenth Regiment on its return, in Pittsburg, August 27th, with their twenty-four files solid front, marching like veterans with their immense band of 100 pieces and superbly mounted Field and Staff, they were certainly an ideal Regiment. The ovation they received was nearly as great as that accorded the returning Tenth, and all over the city of Pittsburg could be heard favorable comments, not only on their appearance, but on their excellent deportment during their stay in the "Smoky City."

The transportation and commissary arrangements were almost perfect and Lieutenant-Colonel Good was very fortunate in having two such excellent departmental Officers as Commissary Frank M. Mueller and Quartermaster Frederick Koons. The Commissary Department has always been a source of great worriment to the Regimental Commanders, and after nearly all of the encampments and tours of duty, great kicking has followed owing to the inexperience of Officers handling these Departments. On this occasion, however, the food was excellent and abundant, and served at a minimum cost. Lieutenant Mueller seems to be equal to any emergency.

THE reception tendered the First Infantry by the 18th of Pittsburg, was beyond all expectation, and it is safe to say that the friendship between these two organizations in the future will be inseparable. Great credit is due Captain Louis A. Anshutz, who was Chairman of the Committee. His management of the affair was faultless and the result was that everybody concerned was pleased.

THIS is the time of the year when much good can be accomplished by taking the Company on a one day's Field Practice trip, starting early in the morning with 50 men. After arriving at the destination, a strong cup of coffee and a sandwich should be furnished. The expense of the trip can be brought to a minimum as will be seen by the following suggestions:

2 Lbs. Coffee,	$0 50
2 Lbs. Sugar,	11
10 Loaves Bread,	40
10 Lbs. Corn Beef,	1 00

FOR MESS (DINNER) BEAN SOUP

4 Qts. Beans,	20
2 Lbs. Salt Pork,	20
2 Teaspoonsful Bi-carbonate Soda,	5
Seasoning,	5
10 Loaves Bread,	40
	$2 91

Time, three hours.

Pick over the beans, wash and soak them over night in cold water; scrape the pork clean and cut it into thin slices. Drain the beans and put them into a pot with the cold water and bi-carbonate of soda. Cover the pot, heat gradually, and boil gently for thirty minutes; remove the scum as it rises. Turn off the water and replenish with six quarts of fresh boiling water. Cover, and boil slowly and gently for one and a half hours, stirring the beans frequently to prevent scorching, then put in the sliced pork. As soon as the beans become tender and crack, take out the pork and mash the beans into a paste with a wooden masher, while in the pot, or press them through a colander, using a wooden masher or heavy iron spoon. The skins of the beans will be left in the colander to be thrown away. Put the pork and beans back into the pot and complete boiling. Season lightly and serve.

This soup can be made richer by adding a half pound of beef for every quart of water. It is put into the pot with the pork. Bean soup is apt to burn, and great care must be taken to prevent it by not exposing it to too great a heat and by frequent stirring.

If soda is not used, a longer time will be required to make this soup.

HINTS REGARDING WATER.

NOTHING is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long-continued effort than the avoidance of everything as a drink except cold water (and coffee at breakfast). Drink as little as possible of even cold water. Experience teaches old soldiers that the less they drink on a march the better, and that they suffer less in the end by controlling the desire to drink, however urgent.

After any sort of exhausting effort a cup of coffee or tea, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength until nature begins to recover herself.

Officers in command of companies should impress upon their men the danger to which they expose themselves in drinking bad water. Poisonous

matter of many descriptions may be taken into the stomach in it. (In Algeria, leeches have in this manner been frequently taken into the body, causing dangerous internal bleeding.) Dysentery and Diarrhœa ensue, and in the opinion of the best army surgeons, it is one of the chief causes of those fearful diseases which have devastated armies in so many wars. It has lately been proved that if bad water does not produce cholera, its use predisposes the body to take it when it is prevalent.

TO PURIFY WATER THAT IS MUDDY, PUTRID, OR SALT.

WITH muddy water the remedy is to filter; with putrid, to boil, to mix with charcoal, or expose to the sun and air; or, what is best, to use all three methods at the same time. With salt water nothing avails but distillation.

Personal Mention

Quartermaster Sergeant Jack Maul is in charge of the First Regiment Rifle Range, having succeeded Lieutenant Harry Cooper, who was Range Master for several years and who accepted a commission in the Porto Rican Battalion. Sergeant Maul is a worthy successor.

We are glad to see ex-members of the several Regiments banding themselves together as Veteran Corps. No better Auxiliary to an active Command could be had. The First Regiment Veteran Corps is proving invaluable to that organization, assisting them in recruiting and keeping up a general interest in the Command.

The Veteran Corps of the 18th is a very fine organization, and assists the active Command very materially.

The Old Guard of the 2nd Regiment is another very worthy organization and in time past has done a great deal for the active Command but has fallen off somewhat during the last three years. Colonel Thomas J. Powers, who is one of its members is trying to enthuse new life into it and we may expect to see a very strong Veteran Guard in the near future.

The Journal advocates the organization of these associations in every Regiment throughout the State and we shall be glad to assist them in every possible way.

Captain Chas. H. Roessing, Company "A", 18th Infantry, who was recently appointed a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Volunreer Service, has been assigned to the 42d Infantry, and Colonel Rutledge's Command has lost one of the best Officers in the State. Captain Roessing has been associated with the DuQuesne Greys for nearly 25 years, and great regret was expressed by the members of the 18th at the loss of such an efficient and popular Officer.

Another change of Regimental Commander took place on September 6th, in the 14th Infantry. Colonel Glenn's commission having expired after a long and faithful service, he was succeeded by Major Wm. E. Thompson. Colonel Thompson is a most excellent Officer, and the 14th will no doubt push rapidly to the front under his administration.

Custer Post No. 6, of Baltimore, Md., made quite a nice showing in the great parade of the Grand Army Encampment. They wore a flaming red handkerchief which was characteristic of the General in whose honor they are named.

Captain Chas. C. Allen, First Infantry, who received an appointment as First Lieutenant in the 28th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, has tendered his resignation as Captain of "C" of the First, which is much regretted by the Command.

The magnificent Dress Uniform of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry is being made by Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia. In the next issue of the Journal we hope to give a fine illustration of the same.

Company L, 20th Infantry (Detached), which was assigned to the Sixth Regiment as Company B, is a fine organization. Captain Turner and his Lieutenants have been indefatigable in their work since its mustering in, May of '98. We feel quite sure that the Commading Officer of the Sixth will have every reason to feel proud of the new Company. Captain Turner is an old National Guard Officer, having taken part in the Pittsburg Riots. He was one of the organizers of Battery B, located at Pittsburg and became its First Lieutenant. On his removal to the Eastern section of the State, he was identified with the 9th Infantry and was First Lieutenant of Company B, until business changes made it necessary for him to give up the position. After the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he immediately set to work and organized a new Company, gathering the best young men in the City of Chester. Anticipating a third call, they were assigned to the unfortunate Twentieth as Company L.

Captain John Ancona of Hamburg, Pa., has been unanimously chosen as Captain of Company E, 4th Infantry. Captain Ancona is a thorough officer and will soon have the time-honored command back to its old standard.

Among the most enthusiastic Officers of the new Guard is Captain John S. McLaughlin, 3d Detached Company, First Brigade. Without any former experience in the Guard, he organized in June of 1898, Company K, of the 20th, in Norristown, which took the place of Company F, 6th, during the Spanish-American War. Captain McLaughlin was such a close student of tactics that in a very short time he brought his Company up to a remarkably high standard of efficiency. Major Chas. H. Worman, Inspector of the First Brigade, speaks in the highest terms of this Company in his Inspection report of June 17, 1899.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS

(CUT ON PAGE 11)

Was born in Salona, Clinton County, Penna., June 6th, 1872, and died suddenly at his home, Harrisburg, Penna., on January 15th, 1899, while on a leave of absence from Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga., to attend the Inaugural Ceremonies of his chief, General Gobin.

His father, John C. Norris, M. D., entered the Union Army as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-first Regiment Penna. Volunteers, serving until the end of the war; was mustered out as Major and Surgeon of his regiment. Dr. Norris died when Captain Norris was less than a year old, and he was adopted and raised by his uncle, Colonel A. Wilson Norris, also a veteran of the late war, for years a prominent figure in Pennsylvania politics, and Auditor-General of the State at the time of his death in 1888.

Captain Norris was admitted to the bar of Dauphin County in June 1893, immediately upon his coming of age. He had been twice elected Vice-President of the Republican League of Clubs in Pennsylvania.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., the Society of Colonial Wars and the Masonic Fraternity.

Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he answered the call for volunteers as on Aide on General Gobin's staff. Later he was advanced to Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently commissioned by the President of the United States, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers with rank of Captain.

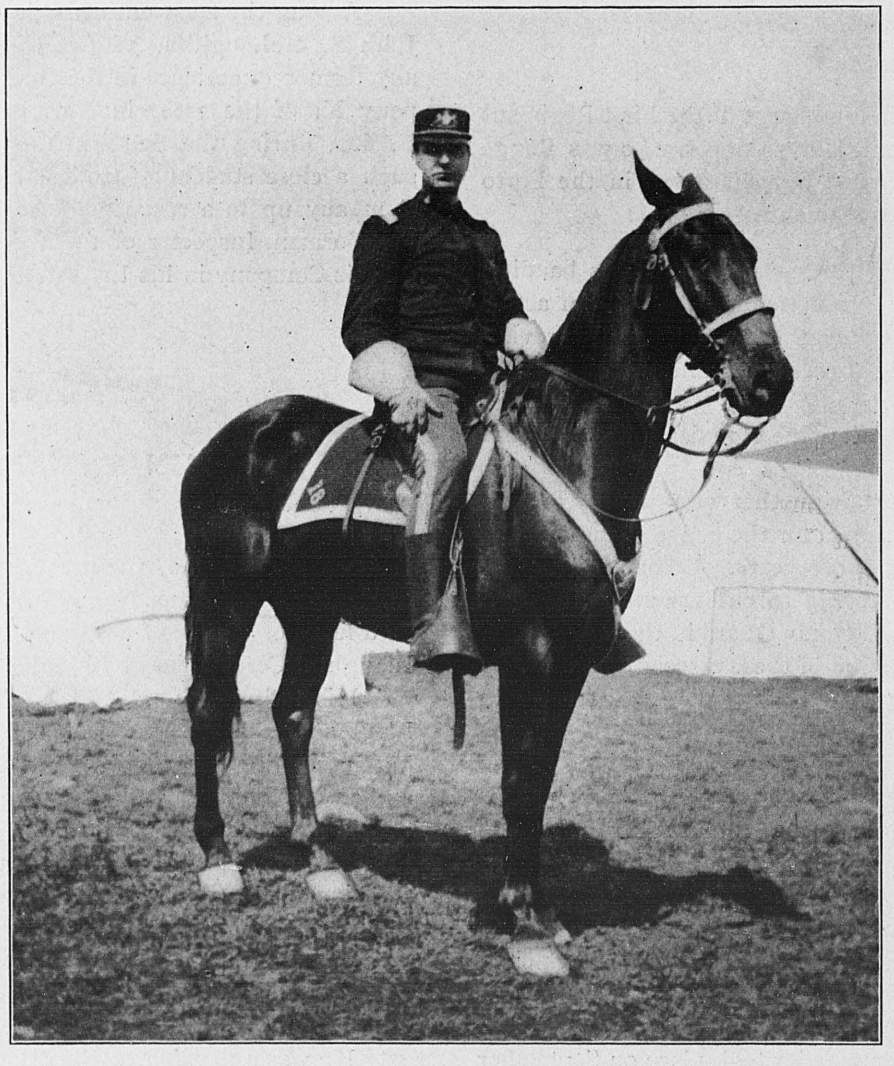
Captain Norris' record is as follows: Private, Company B, 5th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., June 14, 1890; Private, Company D, 8th Regiment Infantry. (City Grays of Harrisburg), December 30, 1890; Captain City Greys Cadet Corps from June to November 1893; Sergeant-Major, 8th Regiment Infantry, July 17, 1893; Sergeant-Major, 3d Brigade Staff, July 13, 1895; Honorably Discharged, June 14, 1896; Private, Governor's Troop Cavalry, N. G. P., June 15, 1896; Captain and Aide-de-Camp on Staff General Gobin, 3d Brigade N. G. P., July 7, 1896; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 8th Regiment Pa. U. S. Volunteer Infantry, May 15, 1898; Detailed Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 3d Brigade, First Division, 2d Army Corps, June 20, 1898; Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of same Brigade, September 2d, 1898.

THE OLD GREYS.

The "Leader's" Report (1893) of a Thanksgiving Day Parade, Twenty-four Years ago.

Councilman Thomas H. Thorn, of the Twenty-third Ward, has in his possession a copy of the Pittsburg *Leader* of Sunday, November 21, 1869, in which there is an account of the first Thanksgiving Day dress-parade of the Duquesne Greys. For many years this crack military organization, as well as the Washington Infantry, made it a custom to give a dress-parade on Thanksgiving Day. Of late years Pittsburg has had no such demonstration on the day of thanks. The younger generation who know comparatively little of the events of those days may find the following account of the Greys' parade of interest to them. Those who remember the organization in its palmy days will recall many prominent persons whose names are found in the roster of the company. This is what the *Leader* says of the parade twenty-four years ago:

"There was an unusual degree of solicitude on the part of our citizens to witness the first dress-parade of the Duquesne Greys, under their reorganization, on Thanksgiving Day. This was evidenced by the crowds thronging the street on the line of march announced in the papers. The weather was admirable for holiday soldiery. The sun shone out at intervals, while the air was just cool enough to make marching comfortable. The company started from the Armory at Wilkins Hall at 1.15 o'clock and took up the line of march over the designated route, under the command of Captain Campbell. They were preceded by a guard of policemen under Lieutenant Emmett, next followed the Drum Corp of the Greys, then the Great Western Band and then the officers and men of the company.



CAPTAIN LEWIS A. ANSHUTZ
18th Infantry

Roster of the Company.

We annex a roster of the company as it appeared on our streets Thursday:

Captain, David Campbell
First Lieutenant, W. B. Neeper.
Second Lieutenant, James B Moore.
First Sergeant, James Petrie; Second, John Cowley; Third, Julius Franke; Fourth, Robert A. Loomis; Fifth, Arthur Ballou.
Quartermaster Sergeant, F. H. Kennedy.
Commissary Sergeant, John H. Sarber.
First Color Sergeant, Harry Allen; Second, H. W. Buffum; Color Corporal, J. C. Buffum; Second, S. T. Paisley.
Corporals, Wm. R. Reed, John H. Snodgrass, Wm. E. Reppert, A. Steinmeyer, Wm. T. Gazzam, Hugh McIlwaine, Hugh Turbett, John P. Robitzer.
Drum Major, J. A. Carline.

Albeitz, J. J.
Baker, Thos. W.
Bennett, Geo. H.
Beeson, A. G.
Blunnelly, Jos. C.
Bingham, Thos. H.
Brown, W. J.
Carmack, J. K.
Case, J. K.
Caskey, Alex.
Cobleutz, Isadore
Donseath, D., Jr.
Dickson, J. H.,
Fehl, Wm. B.
Fullwood, S. L.
Floyd, John A.
Grimm, Theodore
Hughes, E. I.
Herlehy, Wm. C.
Howard, Samuel F.
Irwin, H. R.
Jones, S. F.,
Kennedy, Monroe
Loomis, C. M.
Lewis, W. M.
Michel, C. A.
Merideth, W. W. C.
Maher, J. P.
Miner, Henry
Markle, M. H.
Mullen, John H.
McCollough, R. M.
McLaughlin, Wm.
McGowan, R. J.
McGrath, Thos.
McFaden, John D.
McFadden, Edward
McKenna, John A.
McLean, W. B.
Neeper, A. G.
Osborne, John M.
Porter, Chas. F.
Phelps, Thos. H.
Ross, Wm. B.
Rooney, John C.
Ramsey, Wm.
Simpson, J. M.
Schroder, John H.
Sutton, Wm. J.
Stewart, John M.
Steen, J, B.
Seibert, Fred
Thorn, Thomas H.
Vierheller, Henry
Vick, James
Wilt, E. D.
Wilt, W. S.
Wilheim, John, Jr.
Yeager, S. G.

The appearance of the company elicited very general praise from the crowds in different parts of this city and Allegheny who witnessed the parade. The men marched well and by their superb drill showed the efficiency with which they had done their work. The uniform was neat and tastefu and the general appearance of the company showed that its personnel had not fallen a jot below the high standard of former years.

Flag Presentation.

When the Greys reached the residence of Hon. James Blackmore on Wylie Street, they were halted to receive a very handsome and costly silk flag, a gift from the ex-mayor, who encourages the new company in a characteristically practical manner. The flag was presented on behalf of the donor by Alexander McIlwaine, in the following eloquent remarks:

"Fellow citizens:—To-day we behold the sublime spectacle of the nation bowed in thankfulness and praise before the great dispenser of its bounties and its blessings. To-day the patriot's heart swells with the gathering glory of his country. On every hand we behold the evidences of a great people in their triumphal progress, not alone through the temporal blessings of daily life, but in the establishment of a grand principle of human government, now expanding for the first time into the world's history. To-day we are called on to welcome in our thankfulness the substantial triumphs of a government founded on principles of peace; and yet, through the patriotism of its citizen soldiery, has thrice proved efficiency for war when its olive branch of peace is threatened from without or within."

"Duquesne Greys:—The organization which you have to-day renewed, dating back its roll of honor through two wars and embracing nearly four decades of years—is one of the bright links connecting the present with brave deeds of the past. The illustrious and honored dead of your former organization are among the precious jewels of your country's honor. It is arising from the cherished memories of his early and intimate association with the members of the old Duquesne Greys and his admiration of your spirit in preserving its organization, that I have delegated to me, by our fellow-citizen, Mr. James Blackmore, the pleasant duty in his

CAPTAIN A. WILSON NORRIS.

name, to bestow and entrust to your soldierly keeping that national emblem to which the Greys have repeatedly proved their devotion and which you again prepare to honor."

"In the hand of the private citizen (Mr. Blackmore), its graceful folds are the breathing words of the patriot's hopes and prayers. But now, in the hand of our citizen soldiery (handing the flag to General Negley), it becomes radiated with the halo of a nation's glory."

"So intimate is it a part of your own proud memories we know this emblem to be worthily bestowed and will be faithfully treasured."

General Negley on behalf of the Greys, received the flag in the following appropriate and patriotic terms:

"Citizens, soldiers, comrades:—I am accorded the pleasure of addressing you a few words on behalf of the grateful recipients of this beautiful emblem of our country's greatness. Also thanking you for the fitting and eloquent expressions with which it has been tendered. The occasion has a personal as it has a public interest to every one who is familiar with the claims of this gallant company upon the confidence and respect of our community. Nobly are they entitled to the smiles of welcome with gracious congratulations which greet them with an ovation to-day. The compliment intended in this most acceptable gift to a soldier is as fully appreciated as it has been worthily bestowed.

Society pays a duty to the Commonwealth in giving encouragement to volunteer organizations. It is certainly the least expensive method of instructing our youth in the arts of war and prompting them to acts of patriotism. Men may criticise as they will, and censure as they may, the expenditure of time and money on military parades—they disregard the fact that the experiment of this Republic during the Rebellion would have failed but for the timely organization and efficient service of our citizen soldiery. Indeed, from the hour the tolling bell on the old church at Concord announced the first struggle for our liberties, the militia, by stern courage and devotion to principle and purpose, defended and maintained those liberties. The character of a nation is in part the sum of her military achievements; these embellish her traditions and command respect abroad."

"Among the many deeds which exalt and illustrate the annals of our State are to be found those of the Duquesne Greys. Here let me pause a moment to linger your affections over a name which so charmed my youth. It carries my thoughts back over the sweep of seasons and the stretch of years. I would recall with feelings of blended tenderness and triumph the associations enshrined in the memories of that knightly company. But death has nearly mustered all those who had their names on the rolls; they have fought their last battle; their lips are mute; let our hearts speak for them and our memories commit their fame to the glowing pages of our national history."

"Justly may the people of this country be proud of the company that bears the ancient and honorable name of Iron City. For through battle and siege, through famine and pestilence, over drifting sands of swift-flowing rivers, enduring the simmering heat of the tropics, or the cold of relentless winter, through treason and dishonor, the Duquesne Greys never faltered and were ever true and faithful."

"Although the smoky fringe of the skirmish line no longer marks the advance of our armies, or the lambent blaze of artillery light up fields of carnage, while the old battle-riven and shredded banners are hung on trophied walls, and the days of war with deeds of glory are like dreams of the past it is still a pleasing reflection that we have an invincible army in our midst, ready to organize and pledge again the perpetuity of the Union. Should war again be the fortune of this generation, I am assured that the Duquesne Greys will be found battling for the right. I am admonished by a regard for your comfort, the lasting fruits of peace and the happiest results from to day's ceremonies."

The flag was then entrusted to the hands of Color Sergeant Harry Alden, who bore it bravely and gallantly through the vicissitudes of the day. The addresses of Mr. McIlwaine and General Negley were loudly applauded, and immediately after the flag presentation a bouquet of white flowers was handed to Mr. McIlwaine for presentation to Captain Campbell, which was passed to that officer in a neat speech.

The company next marched to the residence of Mayor Brush, where it was reviewed by his honor, escorted by General Negley. Countermarching, the men passed in review before ex-Mayor Blackmore and then marched over the remainder of the route.

Crowds greeted the Greys everywhere in this city and Allegheny, and after some splendid manouvering on the wharf the company proceeded to the armory and disbanded.

CAPTAIN LEWIS A. ANSHUTZ.

[CUT ON PAGE 10.]

Captain Anshutz, the efficient and popular Quartermaster of the Eighteenth Infantry, entered the State service as a private of Company E, March, 1881. After several years he was appointed Quartermaster with the rank of First Lieutenant and has served in that capacity since July 24, 1894.

During the Spanish-American War he was Quartermaster of the Eighteenth P. V. I., and after the subsequent mustering in of the regiment into the State service, when Colonel Rutledge was elected its commanding officer, he, appreciating the sterling worth of Lieutenant Anshutz, reappointed him to the position of Quartermaster with the rank of Captain.

CAPTAIN CHARLES C. ALLEN.

Formerly 1st Infantry. Recently appointed 1st Lieutenant 28th United States Volunteer Infantry.

USE OF TROOPS IN RIOTS.

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM N. BLOW, 15th United States Infantry.

[CONTINUED FROM JULY NUMBER.]

So much for the history by companies. By days it is the same. Let us take the afternoon of July 8th; we find A, C, D and E in camp; B at Twenty-first street; E first for detached service, followed by G, D and A, in the order mentioned.

During strikes some of the larger roads have "riot" or "emergency" offices. These are provided with a force of clerks, telegraph operators, etc., and are under a sort of strike dictator. He is an officer of the road, who has made strikes a special study, and has absolute authority in all matters concerning the existing riots. He has an organized force of armed men at his disposal and an army of detectives and spies among the rioters. These keep him constantly informed regarding the most minute detail of their movements and plans. All roads have some officer whose duties approximate to the above. A lieutenant should be sent to these offices (where he will be welcomed and all facilities for obtaining information placed at his disposal), whose duty will be to communicate to the commanding officer all that he learns. His uses may be understood from the following, one of many instances which occurred during the riots of 1894: Commanding officer (over phone) to officer in emergency office of .....railroad: "Captain X, at Y street, wires he is surrounded and threatened by 5,000 strikers and wants reinforcements, ascertain the situation." Officer turns to operator who telephones to vicinity of Y street and in a few minutes replies: "Crowd of a few hundred, looking at company of Regulars, noisy but not dangerous." This is communicated to commanding officer, who wires Captain X: "Hold your position, no reinforcements to spare." Besides the above uses, information is obtained, which for accuracy and promptness, far excels that which can be gotten in any other way. In large strikes roads sometimes agree on some person (usually an ex-railroad official), who represented them in dealing with rioters, requesting troops, etc. But he is usually a stockholder in some of the roads and his demands and advice regarding use of troops should be received with caution. It is therefore safer to deal directly with the representatives of the various lines known to be interested.

Sub-camps are usually established at railroad stations and yards and at public buildings, or where property is to be protected and mobs intimidated. They are in constant telephonic communication with the central camp to which they report, and from which they receive orders. These camps are governed by the general rules enumerated above regarding guards, seizure of points, readiness for action, etc.

Detachments are sent out from all camps when necessary. Outposts, detachments guarding buildings, bridges, etc., in the vicinity of camps are relieved from time to time, depending upon their distance from their camps; food for their entire tour being taken when they are detached. Small detachments should never be made as they only excite contempt of the rioters, invite trouble and may bring on a general fight.

When mobs have become sufficiently intimidated and troops can be spared, patrols of not less than a platoon are sent along the threatened portions of the roads to keep them clear. The patrol is placed upon a gondola, drawn by an engine on which is a non-commissioned officer and eight men. The engine pushed an empty flat car. The same precautions are observed in escorting trains: Troops are placed on top of freight cars and on the platforms of passenger coaches. Lights are extinguished at night. Patrols move out until the infected district is passed and return on an incoming train.

To move troops through a mob which may begin hostilities at any moment is difficult and dangerous at best. Certain risks must be taken and no formation is absolutely safe. To scatter the troops or move in loose order (to avoid fire and bombs), is absurd.

The following conditions should be compassed:

1. An advance party, to force back the mob and clear the way.

2. A rear party to hold it in check.

3. Lateral guards to prevent its closing in on the flanks of the column at cross streets.

4. Riflemen, to prevent individuals from firing and throwing stones and bombs from windows and housetops.

5. Reserves to be used at any point when necessary.

The present street column only fulfills the first and second of these requirements, since the columns of fours on the flanks of the moving square are neither a proper formation to resist side pressure of a mob hundreds of feet deep along cross streets, or can the men in such close formation watch or fire upon the opposite windows or house tops.

The following fulfills all five conditions without loss of time or order:

Let us assume that a regiment of infantry with a battery of artillery is moving through an ordinary street, the blocks of which are over 250 feet long, and the mob is threatening and may begin hostilities at any moment, for mere crowds almost any formation will answer.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. McLAUGHLIN.
3d Detached Company, 1st Brigade.

Companies A, B and C move off in close column, followed by the artillery in double column (closed up as much as possible), while a column of skirmishers from D and E are deployed to the front from their right and left respectively, with from two to four paces distances. When the artillery is in place and marching the remaining companies follow in close column (figure 1.) The column is then about 250 feet deep. On reaching a cross street (Lake) Companies A and B turn at double time to the right and left respectively (figure 2), force the crowd back and form across Lake street just beyond its corners, facing outwards. Here they remain until the rear of the column has passed, when they form behind it (figures 3 and 4), B forming the rear guard. In the meantime Companies F and G have formed column of fours to the front by their right and left flanks respectively, double timed along the outside of the artillery and formed in close column behind C, thus occupying the position vacated by C and B (figures 2 and 3).

The column is then as follows:

Figure 3.—Head: C, F and G, in close column, clearing the way. Flanks: D and E as skirmishers observing windows and house tops on sides of streets opposite from them. Rear: H in line—rear guard. Flank guards: A and B in line across Lake street, holding crowd off the column. Support: F and G.

C and F wheel across the next cross street, leaving G in advance, with H and A in close column behind it, and B is rear guard. In turning a corner, the cross street company, towards which the turn is made, instead of blocking the side street, simply marches across it and blocks the original street (Fifth avenue) in front of the column. Closing in on rear of column by flank guard companies is similarly executed. And so the artillery is protected, house top assailants are kept out of sight, cross street pressure relieved, the street is cleared and the rear protected. Two companies are always in reserve for use at any point—while the column moves uninterruptedly forward.

If the blocks are longer than 300 feet, or if no artillery be with the command, the advance and rear party move at full distance, instead of in close column, and rear companies close up in line instead of in fours. In narrow streets, or with smaller commands, columns of platoons instead of companies are employed, or the front rank of the advance may wheel to the right and the rear rank to the left in guarding side street, while men may be further saved by increasing the intervals between skirmishers. Large commands extending over several blocks can protect several crossings by retiring from head to rear of the column in the same way, only companies are relieved at each cross street instead of at the rear of the column. A cavalry column should dismount its skirmishers, horses being led in the square.

Should it be preferred, the two companies designed to hold the side streets can march in column of fours behind the flanks of the advance company, and when side street is crossed wheel outwards and take position as before. But this is open, in part, to the objections of the present street column.

The above formation, somewhat difficult to explain, is very simple in practice, as I found with the battalion some days since. It requires but a few minutes to instruct the non-commissioned officers commanding the companies so that the formation could go forward while the column moved at a quick time, which, by the way, it will never do in a crowded street, as the crowd being entirely swept from the street to the cross streets and not packed back on the sidewalk (as is the usual dangerous custom), the progress of the command will be necessarily slower.

Cavalry is most effective against riots. The fear of being ridden down and the fact that the horsemen can be seen approaching from the most remote confines of the mob, causes it to give back, then with infantry (which only the front of the mob can see), the front of the mob is held in position by those behind. The use, too, of the flats of sabres has a most salutary effect upon people, without injuring them. But cavalry cannot be used about railroad yards with advantage on account of the multiplicity of tracks, switches and frogs. They are invaluable flying detachments to disperse mobs and protect property in the vicinity of their camps, which should always contain infantry.

The most perplexing problem in handling a threatening mob, and one for which I have vainly sought a satisfactory solution, is that of keeping it at a safe distance from the troops without unnecessary loss of life. It is a common spectacle to see a company drawn across a street with a mob of many thousands of angry strikers, cursing, taunting, threatening and surging within arms reach of it. Foremost in the crowd are the drunk and the women. So close are they that, by a preconcerted signal, a half dozen rioters could seize and disarm each soldier before a shot could be fired, while supporting troops are prevented from firing for fear of killing their comrades.

A dead line, established in advance of the troops, over which the rioters fear to cross, is of course the solution. But how is it to be enforced? To shoot down the first person who stepped over it is to bring on a street fight by killing a drunken woman, who, in her fuddled condition, trusts to her sex for protection, or some person who is pushed over it from behind. To place sentinels along it is to expose them to the fire of the troops. Fire hose answers well, but they are rarely available. The only thing that I can suggest is to arm one man in each company with a shotgun loaded with small shot (he can also carry buck cartridges for harder work), establish a dead line 30 yards off and pepper every one that crosses, in the legs or body.

If this appears ridiculous to any one I will be obliged to him for a better suggestion.

In conclusion, I wish to add that for want of space I have been constrained to omit several important features, such as clearing districts of mobs and holding them after cleared, dealing with mobs in sections which they have fired and are attempting to burn, supplying troops, camps, etc.

Several of the above measures are suggested from the hundred and odd reports which passed through my office during the riots in Chicago in 1894; and many of them have stood the test of actual trial.

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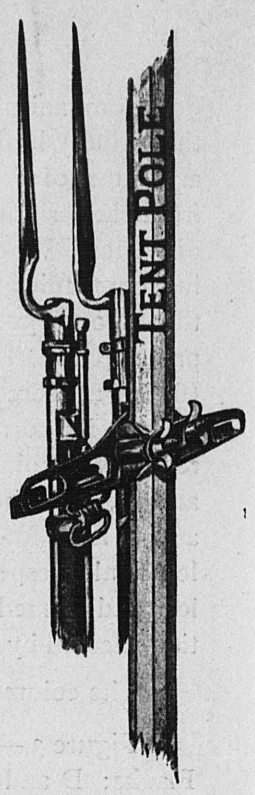

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